

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1.-40. (Cancelled).

41. (Currently amended) A process for disrupting filter cake in an underground formation, which process comprises:

(i) dispersing in a treatment fluid particles consisting of a solid polymer capable of being converted by hydrolysis into one or more organic acids and incorporating into the treatment fluid one or more soluble polymer breakers;

(ii) introducing the treatment fluid into said underground formation containing said filter cake; and

(iii) allowing the solid polymer to hydrolyze in the presence of water to produce organic acid such that acid soluble material within the filter cake or adjacent formation is dissolved.

42. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the solid polymer is a polyester.

43. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the solid polymer is an aliphatic polyester.

44. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the polymer is a polymer which comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, lactide, glycolic acid, glycolide, caprolactone and other hydroxy, carboxylic acid and

hydroxy-carboxylic acid compounds which may condense with a compound selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, lactide, glycolic acid, glycolide and caprolactone.

45. (Previously presented) A process according claim 41 wherein hydrolysis of the solid polymer produces a compound selected from the group consisting of lactic acid and glycolic acid.

46. (Previously presented) A process according claim 41 wherein the solid polymer is a solid polymer selected from the group consisting of polylactic acid and polyglycolic acid.

47. (Canceled).

48. (Canceled).

49. (Canceled).

50. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the solid polymer is used in a form selected from the group consisting of a sphere, cylinder, cuboid, fiber, powder and bead.

51. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 which further comprises incorporating a buffer into the treatment fluid.

52. (Canceled).

53. (Currently amended) A process according to claim ~~52~~41 wherein the polymer breaker is a hydrolase enzyme.

54. (Currently amended) A process according to claim ~~52~~41 wherein the polymer breaker is a polysaccharide hydrolyzing enzyme.

55. (Currently amended) A process according to claim ~~52~~41 wherein the polymer breaker is an enzyme which can hydrolyze a polymer selected from the list consisting of starch, xanthan, cellulose, guar, scleroglucan, succinoglycan and a derivative of any one of these polymers.

56. (Currently amended) A process according to claim ~~52~~41 wherein the polymer breaker is an oxidant.

57. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 56 wherein the polymer breaker is an oxidant selected from the group consisting of persulphate, hypochlorite, peroxide, perborate, percarbonate, perphosphate, persilicate, a metal cation and a hydrogen peroxide adduct.

58. (Currently amended) A process according to claim ~~52~~41 wherein the polymer breaker is in the form of a delayed release preparation.

59. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the treatment fluid is a gravel packing fluid which comprises one or more solid polymers and one or more polymer breakers.

60. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the treatment fluid disrupts or degrades at least a portion of the filter cake and increases the permeability of the formation.

61. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein at least a portion of the polymer remains in the underground formation and continuously releases organic acid and a production chemical during hydrocarbon production or water injection until the polymer has completely hydrolyzed.

62. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the underground formation contains hydrocarbon or water and wherein the process further comprises recovering a hydrocarbon or water from the treated formation.

63. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the treatment fluid containing the solid polymer is introduced into the formation via a well bore which extends to the formation.

64. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the treatment

fluid further comprises an acid sensitive viscosifying agent and wherein the viscosity of the fluid is reduced by the acid generated by hydrolysis of the solid polymer.

65. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 64 wherein the viscosifying agent is borate crosslinked guar gum.

66. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the treatment fluid further comprises calcium peroxide and wherein the organic acid produced by hydrolysis of the solid polymer leads to the generation of hydrogen peroxide.

67. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the treatment fluid further comprises ammonium bifluoride and wherein the organic acid produced by hydrolysis of the solid polymer leads to the generation of hydrogen fluoride.

68.-76. (Canceled)

77. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the polymer is a polymer which comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, lactide, glycolic acid, glycolide and caprolactone.

78. (Previously presented) A process according to claim 41 wherein the treatment fluid is a gravel packing fluid which comprises one or more solid polymers.

79. (New) A process according to claim 41 wherein the one or more soluble polymer breakers are one or more polymer breakers selected from (a) oxidative breakers that are thereby present in solution in the treatment fluid and (b) water soluble enzyme polymer breakers.